

in Sri Lanka. It is known to affect sholas, coffee-shade trees and edges of thick jungles.

Recently, this species has been reported from Mamandur forests (Santharam, 1991) in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, Santharam (1991) also mentions S.A. Hussain seeing the yellowbrowed bulbul at Tirupathi Hills.

I would like to report another sighting of the yellowbrowed bulbul from outside its range. As part of the Tree Shrew Project funded by World Wildlife Fund - US through World Wide Fund for Nature - India (Tamil Nadu State Office), I happened to visit Kolli hills which is a compact block of hills with steep slopes comprising an area of 490 sq. km south of Salem. It was during my stay at Solakkadu (1200 m above msl; 11° 18' N, 78° 21' E) on 8th March, 1992, that my attention was drawn to the very familiar double note which was heard a few times

before I saw a pair of yellowbrowed bulbuls moving amidst the foliage of the trees flanking the road through the shola. All the sightings were in dense forests. These bulbuls were seen many times during the day.

It is interesting to note that all sightings of the species outside its known range are from hill ranges in the Eastern Ghats. Though I stayed at Yercuad situated in the Shevaroyes for almost six months and used to walk through coffee-estates regularly, I never encountered this species. It would be worthwhile to map the distribution of the species outside its designated range.

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19. INDIAN ROBIN (*SAXICOLA FULICATA*) FORAGING IN THE LIGHT OF FLUORESCENT LAMPS

On 29th June, 1995, inside the control room of a 220 kv grid substation at Raipur, unusual behaviour of the Indian robin was observed between 1930 to 2130 hrs.

The large control room was well illuminated by fluorescent lamps which had attracted a large number of insects. A male Indian robin which was roosting inside this control room for the last few days, perched on the edge of the ventilator, and time and again performed short aerial sallies to capture the winged insects and returned to the perch. It moved from one ventilator to another several times in about two

hours. Occasionally, a female house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) also joined it.

This act of the Indian robin was seen to be repeated on two subsequent days but on these days the sparrow was absent.

Foraging by the Indian robin in the light of fluorescent lamps till 2130 hrs has not been recorded in the literature and is rather unusual.

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